



COP24 KATOWICE 2018



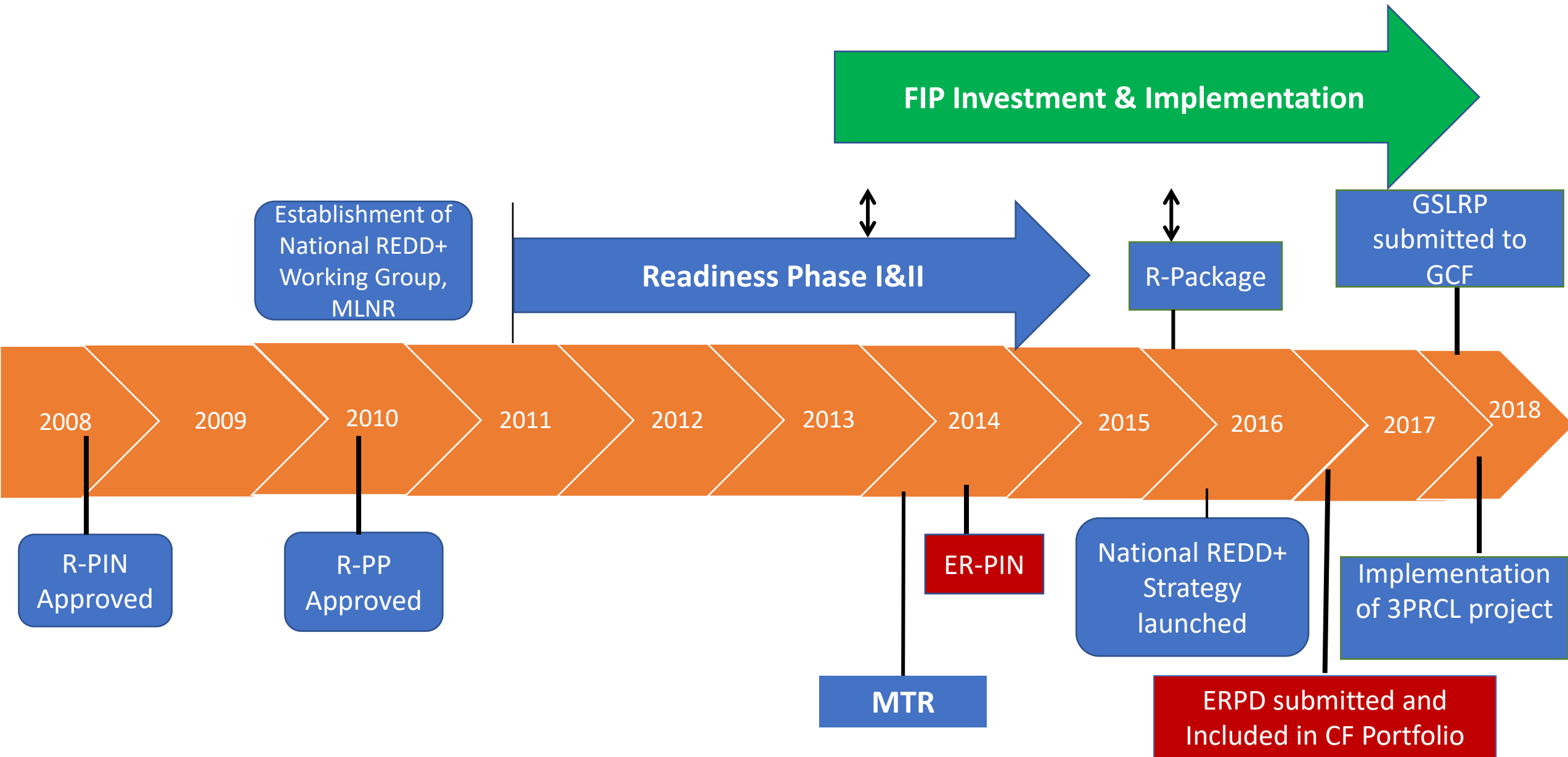
# GHANA REDD+ EMISSION REDUCTIONS PROGRAMS

COP 24 KATOWICE, POLAND

HATOF/FORESTRY COMMISSION SIDE EVENT  
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# Ghana's REDD+ Trajectory



# Readiness

# REDD+ Strategy (1)

- First draft produced in 2014 with a focus on 13 strategic options on Policies, Actions and Measures (PAMs) to address REDD+;
- Further enhanced, finalized and Launched in November, 2016 with a comprehensive analysis of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation;
- 2016 Strategy focuses on Five Priority REDD+ Strategic Options on PAMs covering a period of 20 years;
- Two out of the five fully developed for funding support from FCPF Carbon Fund and GCF;
- Designed to be reviewed between every Five and Seven Years;
- Strategy Development was participatory and inclusive involving varying stakeholders ;
- Gender Responsive Process.



# REDD+ Strategy (2)

## **Ghana's Vision for REDD+ is;**

"To significantly reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation over the next twenty years, whilst at the same time addressing threats that undermine ecosystem services and environmental integrity"

The main thrust of the strategy is the focus on large scale sub-national programs, which follow ecological boundaries (eco-zones) and are defined by major commodities.

The Strategy believes in building resilient landscapes and livelihoods, therefore highlights the benefits of non-carbon benefits including improved forest governance.

1. Ghana's Emission Reductions Programme for the Cocoa Forest Mosaic Landscape
2. Ghana's ER Programme for the Shea Landscape of the Northern Savanna Woodland

3. Ghana's REDD+ Program for Policy & Legislative Reforms on Tree Tenure & Carbon Rights

4. ER Programme for the Transitional Forest Landscapes
5. ER Programme for Coastal Mangroves
6. ER Programme for the Togo Plateau

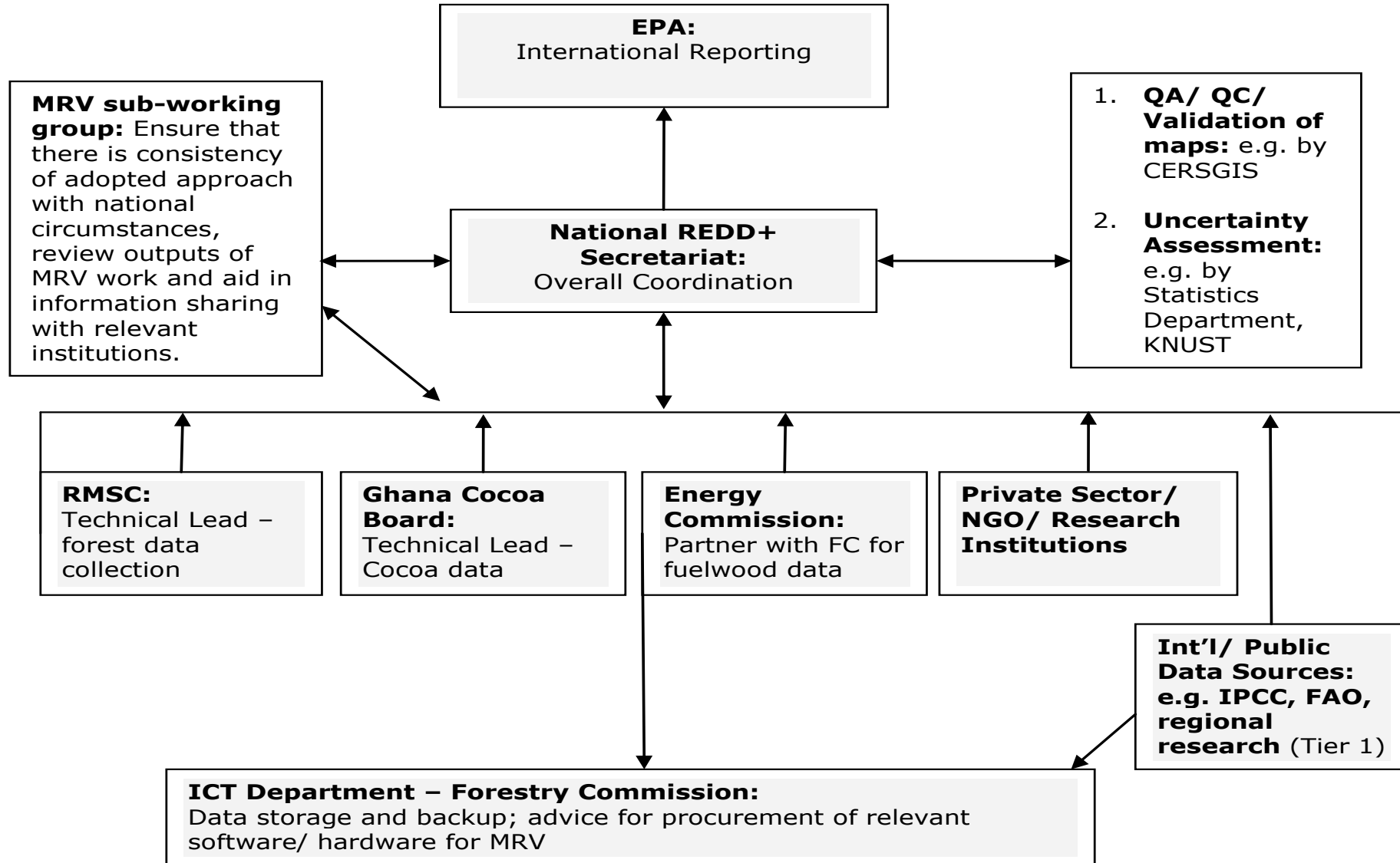


# Forest Reference Level

- Draft FRL submitted to UNFCCC in January, 2017 covering deforestation, degradation and carbon stocks enhancements;
- Technical Assessment Undertaken by UNFCCC with support from the Coalition for Rainforest Nations from June, 2017;
- Technical Assessment Report published with FRL in August, 2018;
- Ghana believes the FRL needs to be revised in a stepwise approach as the country obtains better data;
- Historic emissions from Forestry sector is quoted at about 66MTCO<sub>2</sub>e with the highest source being deforestation due to Agricultural Expansion.



# REDD+ MRV Institutional Framework



# National Forest Monitoring System

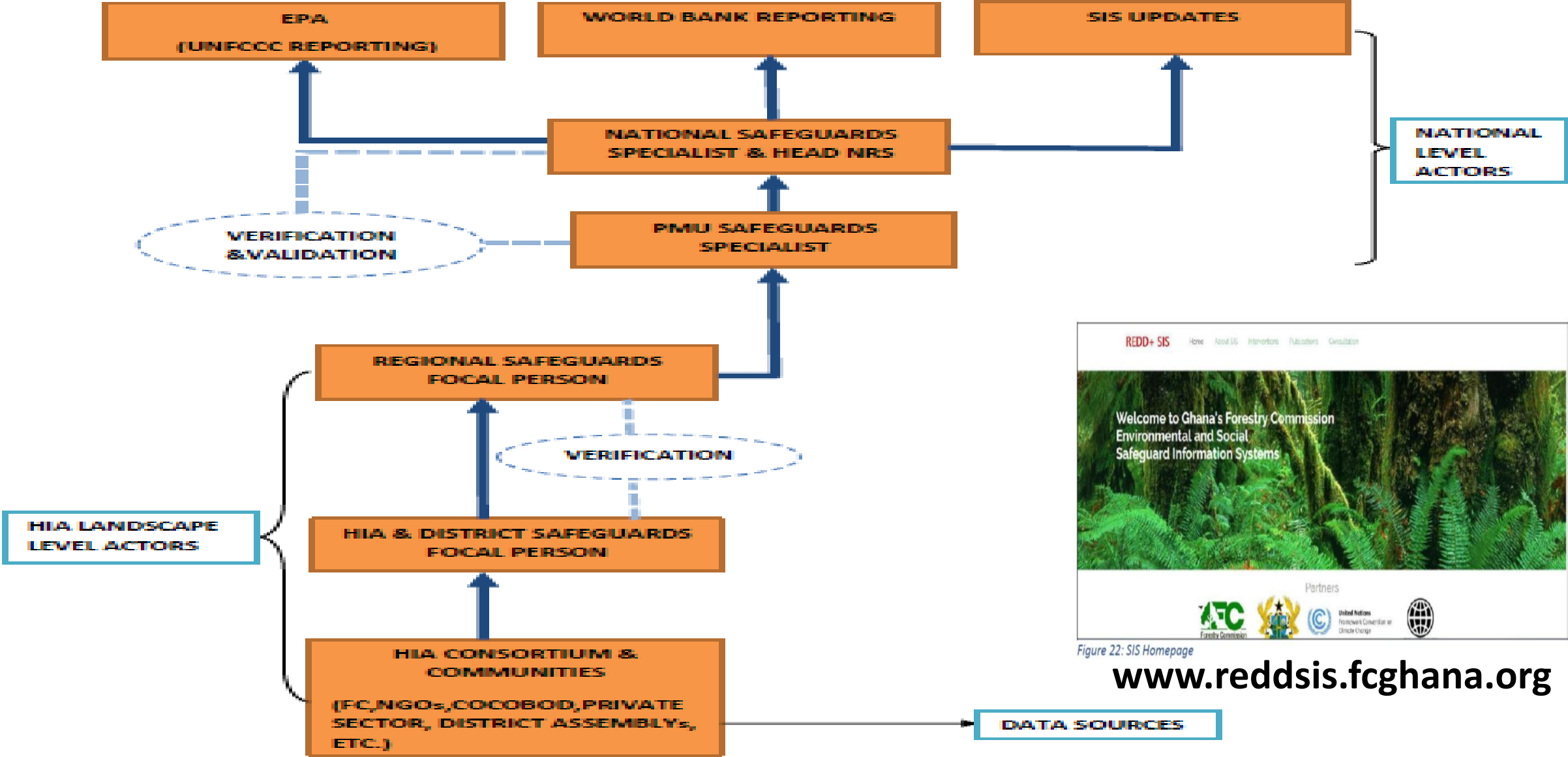
- Ghana's NFMS (yet to be functional) will cater for all its REDD+ Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV) needs;
- A Framework Document has been developed on how the Country would ensure periodic Forest Monitoring. This includes:
  - Forest Inventory to include both Flora and Fauna
  - Infrastructure and Personnel for real time Forest Monitoring
  - Periodic and Regular Development of Land-use and Landcover maps (Country has five maps already, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2012 and 2015)
  - Periodic and Regular Socio-Economic data collection for Forest Fringe Communities
- Development of Standard Operating Procedures for determining emissions for drivers of D&D;



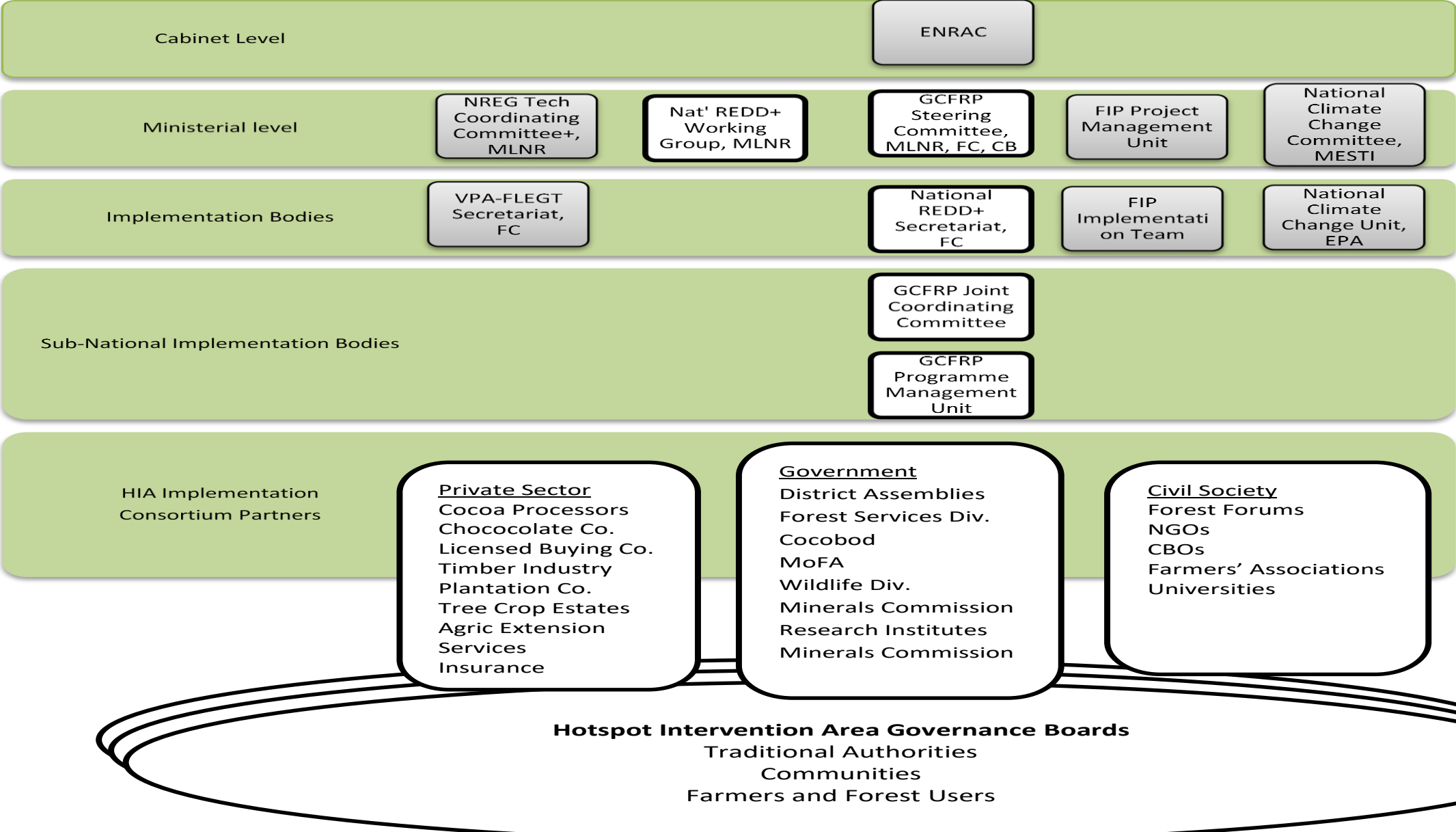
# Safeguards Information System

- Based on REDD+ PAMs in the Strategy, Principles, Criteria and Indicators for addressing and respecting Safeguards (Cancun, Donor, National) are being developed;
- 13 Principles, 54 Criteria and 136 Indicators developed as a draft, going through national harmonization;
- Ghana has adopted the Country Approach to Safeguards to develop holistic Safeguards requirements and instruments that address multiple needs;
- Legal Analysis of Cancun Safeguards and World Bank Operational Policies undertaken;
- Clarification of Legal Analysis Undertaken;
- Identification of Data Sources and Needs for SIS undertaken;
- Online SIS platform designed and hosted to receive information;
- First Summary of Information (SOI) due to be submitted by end of year 2018;
- Work on Safeguards jointly supported by the FCPF, UNREDD, SNV and Climate Law and Policy.

# Safeguards Institutional Arrangements



# Overall Institutional Arrangements



# Implementation

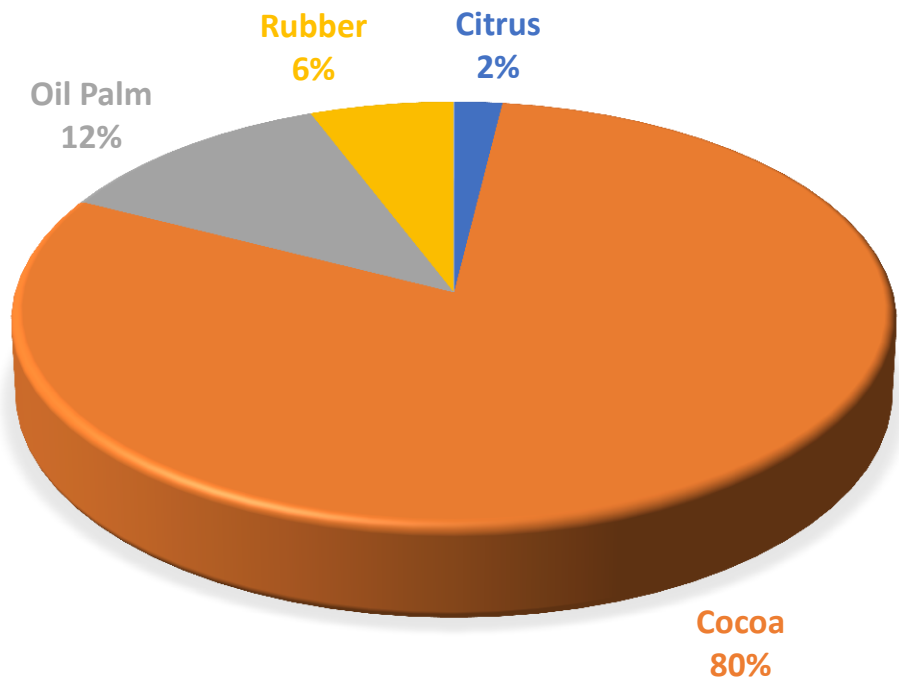
# Ghana Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program

- Program involves 800,000ha of Cocoa Farms;
- Will enhance national and sub-national institutional coordination for Cocoa and Forest Governance;
- Consciously but gradually developing a National Land-use Plan through sub-national landscape management planning;
- Increase Farmer visibility and accessibility to Credit facilities to enhance risk management in pest or disease outbreak;
- Increase current cocoa yields from 400kg per hectare to a minimum of 600kg per hectare;
- Contribute to an integrated system for Forest Landscapes Restoration
- Potential to generate up to USD50M as payments for results based Emission Reductions.
- An important part of Ghana's Nationally Determined Contributions.





# Why a Cocoa Forest REDD+ Program?



- Cocoa production is a deforestation/forest degradation driver;
- Cocoa constitutes a major economic backbone of Ghana for over a century;
- Cocoa is the most important agricultural export commodity;
- Cocoa & Forest have social, historical and cultural significance;
- Well-established institutions and structures at various strata to drive the process in both sectors;
- Support from big industrial processors of cocoa and its by-products in the face of climate risks to the industry;
- Huge opportunity for transformational change across the entire cocoa-forest landscape of Ghana;
- 
- Chocolate! A Global Treat!

# Ghana Shea Landscape REDD+ Program

- **Program interventions aims to deliver:**
  - 200,000 ha of deforested grasslands restored to forests and managed for sustainable wood fuel production in Community Resource Management Areas (CREMAs) ;
  - 220,000 ha of deforested grasslands and degraded forest outside CREMAs restored with reduced fire impacts
  - 1.75 million Shea trees planted ;
  - Reductions in the rate of loss of agroforestry systems through the introduction of appealing tree/crop combinations.





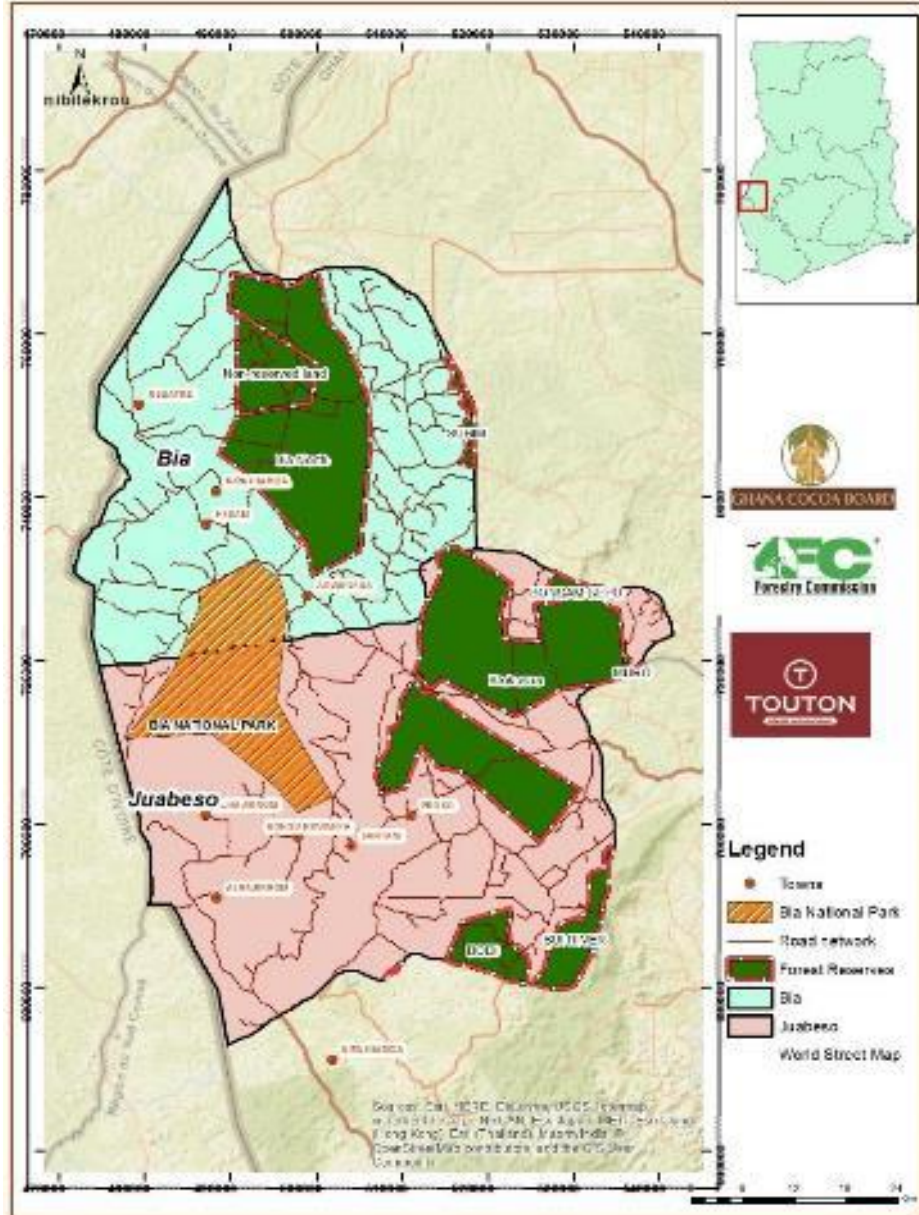
# Why Shea?

- Shea butter is an Important Commodity in the Cosmetics Industry globally;
- The Shea butter making process is a source of livelihood for many rural people especially women and children;
- The cultural importance of Shea in the Northern Savannah Forest Zone;
- Unpacking and Understanding the Shea value chain from National to Global;
- Demystifying Shea planting and cultivation;
- The willingness of Private Sector to engage for transformational change in this “unsung” ecozone.



# **Private Sector Engagement**

# 3PRCL As A Pilot In The Juabeso/Bia HIA



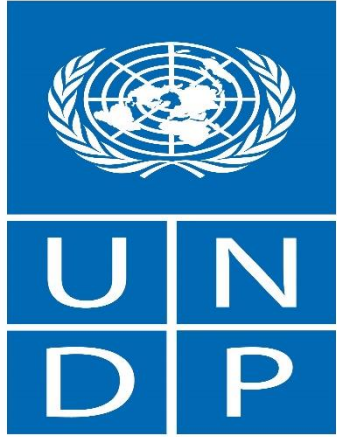
- **Partnership for Productivity, Protection and Climate Resilience (3PRCL)** with Touton SA, Ghana COCOBOD, Forestry Commission, SNV, Agro-Eco, NCRC to address the drivers of deforestation.
- Pilot the implementation of a deforestation-free cocoa production in the framework of the Ghana Cocoa-Forest REDD+ programme (GCFRP).

## KEY ACTIONS :

- Promote a landscape approach to sustainable forest management and Cocoa Production with all partners working together with local communities and Traditional Authorities to;
  - Establish an Inclusive Landscape Governance System;
  - Develop Climate Smart Standard to promote sustainability standards;
  - Development of a National Forest Monitoring system to enhance Traceability;
  - Establishment of Rural Service Centres for easy access to farm inputs;
  - Provision of improved planting material (cocoa and tree seedlings to farmers as well as extension services;
  - Training and Working with 20,000 plus farmers.



# Mondelez-UNDP-FC-Cocobod Partnership

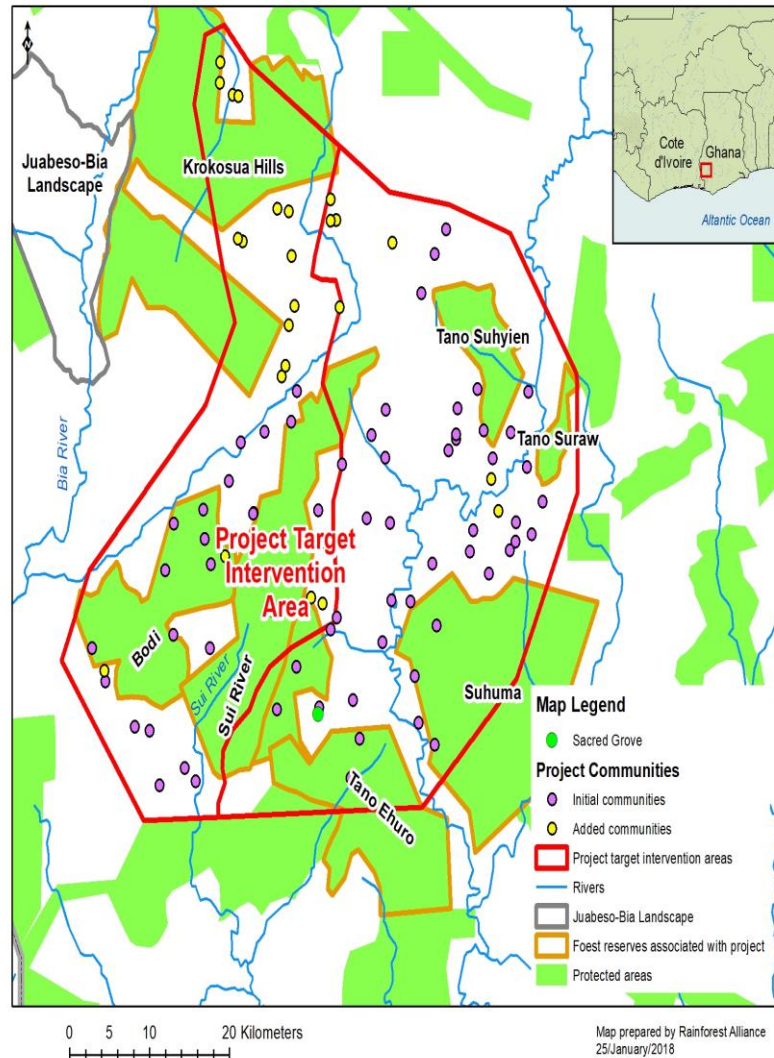


*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



- Project with Mondelez, UNDP, Ghana Cocoa Board and Forestry Commission to Support the implementation of the GCFRP with a Global Declaration of 5million USD by Mondelez to support;
  - Landscape Governance Arrangements
  - Risk Management
  - Promotion of Climate Smart Practices
  - Farmer Training
  - Forest Landscape Restoration
- Development of Concrete Action Plans in Progress;
- Program Implementation to involve Communities already engaged under previous UNDP MONDELEZ support programs.

# Partnership for Livelihoods and Forest Landscape Management



- Forest Reserves Conservation in five Forest Corridors;
- Sustaining agricultural livelihoods of the forest fringe communities;
- Establishment of Landscape multi-stakeholder platform in over 70 communities;
- Improve governance in cocoa-forest landscape in the corridor;
- Increase farmer income and food security;
- Biodiversity conservation in Globally Significant Biodiversity Areas;
- Farm and Forest Reserve Mapping to ensure deforestation free supply chains;
- Contribute to achieving SDG 15.

10,000+ farmers

# Underpinnings for Effective PPPs

## Government

- Cross-sectoral coordination
- Land use planning
- Law enforcement
- Sensitization of communities on ERP and environmental issues in general
- Promotion of local ownership
- Equitable distribution of REDD+ benefits, based on priorities/needs
- Tree Tenure Security



## Communities

## Private Sector

- Sustainable supply chain of commodities
- Financial and Technical support
- Awareness Creation & sensitization
- Capacity Building of Key Stakeholders (extension services, MRV)
- Additional Livelihood Support

# Key Lessons Learnt in Private Sector Engagement

- Government should make a Conscious effort to Speak and Understand the language of Private Sector and Vice Versa;
- Private Sector is willing to invest in REDD+ and Forest Conservation with bankable project ideas that guarantee “return on investments”;
- The Transition period from unsustainable to sustainable forest management should be well costed and financed (**Investment Planning**);
- There are already existing huge financial resources being channeled into forest landscapes that can be re-channeled into climate smart and sustainable practices;
- Sound PPPs have a greater potential to produce interventions that secure innovation and transformation at scale in jurisdictional programs for greater impact.

# Way Forward

- Leverage and build on existing/new sectoral and cross sectoral initiatives;
- Compliment Ghana's commitment under the Cocoa Forest Initiative;
- Ensure inclusiveness and shared ownership amongst all stakeholders;
- Enhance Public Private Partnerships for strategic jurisdictional win-win impact;
- Negotiate targeted bilateral investment support for the REDD+ Strategy;
- Enhance Political/high-level support;
- Continue Capacity Building and Knowledge Sharing amongst all stakeholders;
- Continue to be an active voice in global REDD+ and Climate Change discussions.





***THANK YOU***